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BURLINGTON, VT., OCTOBER 29, 1920.

WANTED

When you want another, advertise in the special column of this paper. See page two. Special bargains are offered here this week which it will pay you to read about.

The Washington Times shows that there are 8,000 American soldiers dead in Europe and adds: "Do you want to multiply this American grave yard by ten and then by a hundred? The League of Nations and Article 10 would do it."

Gen. Rush Christopher Hawkins, whose death in New York as a result of being hit by an automobile was announced Monday, was a loyal son of Vermont. He commanded the "Hawkins Zouaves" in the Civil War and gave his country distinguished service. He was a patron of art, a friend of education, an author of brilliant parts, and withal and ever an enthusiastic Vermonter.

WOMEN EAGER TO VOTE

One of the arguments against the extension of political justice to the women of Vermont was that they did not want to vote. The way in which Vermont women flocked to the polls at the very first opportunity in the primaries on September 14 was a complete and conclusive answer to that gubernatorial objection.

Evidence is multiplying to show that the women of Vermont will still more largely participate in the election of president of the United States, congressional, State, county, legislative and justice tickets on November 2. There will not be another combined opportunity for four years like the present for the exercise of the right of suffrage. Naturally the women of Vermont will not want to miss this new and infrequent manifold voting opportunity. No poll tax is required for women to vote on November 2. On the other hand, the responsibility for voting for both women and men was never so tremendous as now.

The New York Herald has been making a canvass of the country and it finds that in all States the women are eager to vote. The women are for the protection of the home and the home is involved in so many different ways in this election, that the women will probably vote in tremendous numbers.

"Article 16 sounds so innocent. Any insurrection is to be subjected to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse."

"This is the economic blockade. It cuts off, not simply arms and ammunition and the implements of war, but food and medicines and drugs and hospital supplies. It strikes first and foremost at the most innocent, the little babies and the nursing mothers, and the little children, and affects last of all, the men who hold the reins of government of the insurgent nation in their hands. It was used with deadly effect in Germany and Austria, and now against Russia. In Russia, it means that at the present moment, half the mothers that bear children, die, the babies die like flies and those who survive are growing up stunted, rickety and consumptive."

"Let us women be on our guard lest we permit men to substitute for war something worse than war. If war is hell for grown men, the economic blockade is hell for our children and death for our babies."

"Let us women not follow the tactics of Don Quixote and tilt at windmills. Our duty is clear. Let us demand that the treaty be not ratified until reservations are made that will ensure food instead of starvation for our children, the suppression of traffic in women and children instead of its recognition and regulation, and guarantees that no women will be disfranchised by the covenant."

No human document ever received so much discussion for and against as the covenant of the Wilson-British League of Nations. Yet new facts in relation to it and new considerations are appearing every day. Professing to aim at the preservation of peace, it seems to do everything else except to ensure peace. No wonder both Cox and Harding are now promising to consult the best minds of the country before ratifying the treaty.

WOMEN AND THE LEAGUE

Governor Cox is relying upon the support of women for the League of Nations solely on the claim that it will promote peace. Let us grant for the sake of argument that it would do that and not compel us to fight against Germany in the near future to maintain the territorial integrity of Britain, under what President Wilson at one time described as the "compelling moral force" of Article 10.

Probably you think you would understand the full effect of the covenant of the League of Nations without "interpretations" or reservations.

A New York woman's organization encloses to the Free Press a plea in connection with the League which proceeds in part as follows:

"Women, lovers of peace, have embraced the idea of a League of Nations wholeheartedly as the great antidote to war. The question we as women must

ask ourselves is this: Are we as women doing our duty as mothers of the race and guardians of the children of the world if we accept the League of Nations as it stands or even if modified by reservations on Article 10?

"There is a point that invites the careful study of women. In Article 22, the signatory nations do not hesitate to make mandatory to 'prohibit abuses such as the slave trade,' but when it comes to laying down rules for their own guidance they only find it in their heart to exercise 'general supervision over agreements with regard to traffic in women and children.'"

"Are we the unfranchised mothers of this great American nation going to permit our country to sign without reservation, a document that prohibits black slavery only, and merely supervises white slavery and child slavery? It has been claimed that the latter clause was inserted to bring these agreements under the League for purposes of suppression. In that case, there can be no objection to our country insisting on the word 'supervise.' The meaning of the two words is exactly opposite. Let us women not rely on interpretations of statesmen, but insist on this change in black and white."

"The League does not safeguard the women in Alsace and Lorraine and other territories, who had at last won the hard-fought battle for political enfranchisement and were full-fledged voters in the German republic, were deprived of their rights by the League of Nations. The group of men who framed the covenant nowhere extended the freedom zone for women, but ruthlessly, callously, robbed them of their inalienable right to self-government where it had been secured. We enfranchised women of free America are in a strategic position for helping these women to retain their political rights by demanding an amendment stating that in all transferred areas the inhabitants of those areas shall in no case be deprived of their voting rights by the transfer."

VERMONT'S HIGHWAY PROBLEM

Vermont's roads have been the subject of endless discussion. The same thing is true of other States. Vermont's road problem is different from that of most other States, and particularly the Empire State. We have no great city like New York to force to help build expensive roads through the rural regions. We are a small commonwealth with comparative limited road resources.

We believe in no revolutionary upheaval in Vermont's highway system. It should be materially modified, however. We believe if State Commissioner Bates had more power in dealing with trunk lines, and the towns and counties had special roads to look after as in the case in New York, we would take a long step in advance.

We believe every town should be compelled to drain its roads, no matter what their material. Frank W. Ager gave our people excellent talk on dry roads, even if too wet in other directions. As you drive about the State, you see miles and miles of roads entirely flat if not hollowed in the center, whereas the center of rural roads should always be convex, or well rounded up.

We are glad to see that towns are using more and more gravel from our river beds. There is an endless supply of this material and the motor lorry makes possible its economical transportation long distances. Williston, for example, has adopted this material very generally. If now it will keep a road dry at work aided by a man with a rake to keep ruts and small holes filled, especially after rains, when they can be plainly seen, its money will go far.

Vermont needs not so much more money but the chance to use more brains in its road work. New Hampshire spent millions upon millions on good roads and then went off and left them and as a result the Granite State's vaunted roads are largely in the condition that you find an occasional old water bound macadam road in Vermont, full of holes with the intervening space covered with aggravating small stones.

The Brattleboro Reformer in a well considered editorial calls attention to New York's experience as follows:

"Some light on the highway problems of other States is furnished by Judge Nathan L. Miller, Republican candidate for governor of New York. In his campaign speeches. Undoubtedly political considerations enter into them but his statements are so definite they can not be entirely ignored."

"It is known that New York has appropriated millions of dollars for the construction of improved highways—once called permanent highways. Judge Miller quotes the Democratic highway commissioner as saying the present highways are gone—that they are no good. He declares that Governor Smith is advocating the policy of paying as you go in road work and adds that the bond money for constructing new roads is nearly gone."

"The highway commissioner declares the roads must be reconstructed at a cost of more than \$60,000 a mile. There are 4,000 miles of road needing reconstruction and their reconstruction calls for more than \$240,000,000. New York's Appropriation for maintenance of State roads this year is \$7,000,000, the highway commissioner and governor both asking an appropriation of \$15,000,000."

"Apparently the expenditure of millions in improved roads in New York has developed into a demand of \$7,000,000 a year for maintenance and almost \$200,000,000 for reconstruction. This fact should be remembered when agitating hard surface roads for the State of Vermont. There are over 4,000 miles of highway in this State which naturally would be included in any system of State highways. Their reconstruction into hard surface roads would cost about \$15,000,000."

"If such reconstruction should result

in approximately the same cost of maintenance as in New York they would require an annual expenditure exceeding by over \$200,000 the total expenses of the State government at present. 'Good roads' advocates should stop and figure what their proposed scheme is likely to cost and the failure it has been in other States before urging it on the State of Vermont."

Evidently the permanent rural road for the front belt part of the United States remains to be invented. Until that problem is solved Vermont should not act on the supposition that its road work will be permanent.

At the same time there is nothing to prevent Vermont from using more common horse sense in draining and constructing and maintaining its roads.

THE MELTING-POT

(From Leslie's)
The main part of the women of the Pine Tree State appear to be opposed to a League of Nations, has Saranac called it?
Germany now owes \$200,000,000 marks, but she isn't worrying, for her printing presses are in good condition and can turn out that much in short order.

With the smallest wheat crop for years and bread on its way up to 35 cents a loaf, Great Britain is enjoying a change from the torment caused by the Irish trouble.

In Arkansas, one of the pillars of the "Solid South" is running for governor. Well informed observers, however, believe that the Hy-White candidate has at least an even chance.

Increase of coffee-drinking in this country in the first year of prohibition is estimated at 500,000 cups. Reports on the increase of surreptitious liquor-drinking for the period named are not yet in.

A French doctor has evolved a scheme for diagnosing patients' illnesses by their handwriting. Judging from their signatures, certain professional and business men are afflicted with incurable and terrible diseases.

Old fans everywhere are in mourning over the passing of their fond belief that the national game was immune from gambling and profiteering, but they hope that the first syllable of baseball will not hereafter be over-emphasized.

Even the forced laborer is worthy of his hire, according to the New York Prison Survey Committee, which holds that convicts should receive a fair wage instead of the still prevailing prison rate of one and one-half cents per day. It is a fine thing, but if the advance is not granted, there will be a walkout.

Chicago's admirable mayor has initiated suits for \$100,000 damages against each of two newspapers in his city, charging that the papers libeled the city. Truly a fine thing, but if the advance is not granted, there will be a walkout.

The total annual damage by rodents to crops and grain in the United States is estimated roughly at \$100,000,000. This is being cut down by systematic poisoning campaigns in various sections. The territory covered in these campaigns in the last year amounted to about 1,000,000 acres. The saving to crops in the destruction of moles and of such rodents as prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, and jack rabbits is estimated to be \$10,000,000 a year.

A USE FOR TOMATO SEEDS

From 1,000 to 2,000 tons of tomato seeds go to waste each year in the big pulp plants last of the Mississippi river. Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that they can be profitably recovered and converted into an edible oil and a press cake or meal for stock feed, with a return of more than \$5.00 and a net of about \$30.00. Plants would operate two months a year on tomato seeds and might be used for grape and pumpkin seeds in addition, reducing the overhead.

VERMONT IS PROUD

When God was making this old world he chose a little corner in which to pile his greenest hills and put his clearest water, and sift over all his loveliest light through air a trifle sweeter. And he set the maple tree to make it all complete.

The Adirondacks shining far across Champlain's blue water. Made answer to our green hills smile, majestic in their laughter.

So when men thought to name this place, "Verde Monte" it was at last. Because her mountain-sides were green with verdure unsurpassed.

Sometimes amid the daily grind of many things to do. We dream again of mountain-tops and shining waters too. We call to mind the characters of those who made our State.

A synonym for solid worth and reputation. Our mothers—what fine souls they were, how noble, good and true. With grace to bear their burdens all, and other people's too.

How straight they walked the path of life. What courage and what love. One knows that disembodied now, they walk the courts above!

But here there's one we proudly hail who'll bear their gracious banner. Up the high places of the world in the good old Vermont manner. Her eyes are blue as Vermont skies and clear as running water—She'll grade the presidential court as our own "Vermont Daughter!"

REMEMBER THE MAYFLOW

Plymouth Making Plans for Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration

Preliminary Observance on December 21, but Pageants and Dedications to Be Deferred Until Next July and Warmer Weather

(By Frederic J. Haskins.)
Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 29.—The preliminary plans of the Pilgrim Tercentenary have been fixed, and Plymouth is settling down for a quiet, but busy, winter. There will be no day of solemn festivity, December 21, when a few celebrities and a few more citizens will be crowded into the little town hall, and the landing of the Mayflower will be rehearsed and commented on by an orator of note, probably Senator Lodge. After that, the celebrations are to be discontinued until July, for New England winters are so rigorous that it was thought best to postpone the pageants and dedications until a time when the greatest number of visitors can be present, and when the speakers can dispense with earmuffs and not have their impressive remarks marred by an accompaniment of chattering teeth.

There has been some misunderstanding regarding this program and a great many people have come to Plymouth this summer with the idea that the 1620 tercentenary would be held in 1920.

Plymouth is to be an inspiring picture of the town next summer and thereafter, according to the plans of the Tercentenary Commission. Practically all of the money used by the commission is to be put into permanent improvements and memorials, with a view to making Plymouth a national shrine, instead of what one commissioner calls a local dump.

TO RESTORE WATERFRONT
Many old wharves and storehouses along the waterfront are to be torn down and the shore line restored to look as it did when the Pilgrims first landed. The present shore line is a straight strip of sand, but surveys who have examined the beach at low tide agree that the original outline made two promontories with a little bay between, where the rock stands. There has been little difficulty in securing the buildings and land which must be taken over in order to restore the waterfront. Some of the owners are holding out for prices several times those given by the assessment records; but the commission is not greatly worried over this, for the right of eminent domain has been granted, and anyone who refuses to sell at a reasonable rate can be forced to do so.

On the restored promontories, back from the beach, there are to be planted cedars, pines, spruce and other shrubbery such as probably once grew on the shores. These will form an appropriate setting for the famous Plymouth Rock, which is also to be restored to a more natural position.

The top of the rock, which was split off just before the American Revolution, is all that can now be seen of it. This part stands at the original site. It was several times moved from one part of the town to another, and it shows signs of age and wear. On one moving day it cracked and the pieces had to be fastened together with cement. But that is not the worst of its mishaps. PLYMOUTH ROCK HAD A HARD LIFE.

Visitors to Plymouth used to make a practice of breaking off substantial chunks as mementoes, souvenirs or paperweights. In fact the blacksmith across the way was so bothered with requests for his hammer that he hung one up near the rock for the benefit of strangers. Churches in Brooklyn, Boston, and other cities boast bits of the rock in their structures, and Timothy D. Smith, president of Yale, said that he had seen pieces of it in practically every town in the United States.

This vandalism was finally stopped, but not until the rock was reduced, nobody knows exactly how much. It is all that can now be seen of it. This part stands at the original site. It was several times moved from one part of the town to another, and it shows signs of age and wear. On one moving day it cracked and the pieces had to be fastened together with cement. But that is not the worst of its mishaps. PLYMOUTH ROCK HAD A HARD LIFE.

For the benefit of any who may think it probable that much money and sentiment are being expended on a rock which never played any part in our history, it may be said that the past of Plymouth Rock has been accounted for beyond a doubt. The son of a Puritan who came over in 1621 visited Plymouth in 1670 and wrote in his diary that he identified the rock and before a large number of witnesses told the story of the landing as he had heard it from his father and from others, when he was a child. Even when this man was a little boy the rock was famous and held in respect. Its identity is thus proved by the old records still in existence.

BRONZE MEMORIAL FIGURES
Back from Plymouth Rock, where the Pilgrim village stood, there are to be various memorials. A bronze statue of Massachusetts, the friendly Indian chief, is to stand on a high, small island called "Nauvok," and a statue of Crispus Doolittle, the first settler, is to stand on a small island called "Nauvok."

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE
JOHNNY KNEW
Teacher—Now who can tell just what is meant by the saying "All men are created equal?" All know that some of us are born with wealth and many other advantages not shared by all.

"We are all created with an equal need for clothes," suggested Johnny—New York Post.

ECHO OF THE RISE IN PRICES
"Here you are, dear, run and buy something," said Augustus, slipping a coin into the hand of his fiancée's sister, hoping thus to be able to squeeze in a few moments' bliss with his lady-love.

"Do you know what you've given me?" asked the amazed infant.

"Yes, dear, that's a penny," returned the sister.

"Well, perhaps you'll be good enough to tell me if there are shops left where anything is sold at a penny," queried the child, scornfully.—La Baissonnette (Paris).

SECOND HAND ARTICLES
So your brother has the measles, Johnny. When are you going to have them? "I don't know," said Johnny, looking at his brother with a sad expression. "I suppose,"—Ladies' Home Journal.

SO TEMPERAMENTAL
"Was your leading lady injured when she bumped her head on the door?"

the old bulk, but authorities on Pilgrim history in Boston assure us that from the story given out there is no possibility of the ship being the true Mayflower.

It seems that Mayflower was as popular a name for ships in the 17th century as Mary or Belle is today. There were no less than 50 Mayflowers sailing the seas, contemporary with the Pilgrim ship. All that is known of the American Mayflower is that she made several voyages after the most famous one, and then slipped out of sight among the host of boats with similar names and hulls.

The Pilgrim Mayflower was known to Captain John Smith, who said that she was a "leaking, unwholesome ship," while Governor Bradford in his history recounts how on the voyage to America one of the beams in the midships was bowed and cracked and her condition became so critical that, had she not been half way across, the captain would have turned back.

None of the Pilgrim houses are standing in Plymouth. The appearance of the rough log shanties can be gauged pretty well from old drawings and manuscripts, and plans are under consideration to tear down shacks along the town brook and build several reproductions as like the originals as possible.

Plymouth cannot show the old houses nor the ship, but it has the rock; it has many relics of the Pilgrims in its museum; and it knows the exact sites where much of our earliest history was made. Even without the halo of history surrounding it, Plymouth would still be one of the most attractive of New England towns. Its modern improvements—electric lights, a model jail, country club, and the rest—do not obscure on the atmosphere of old New England quaintness. You can walk or ride for blocks through lanes of pleasant frame cottages and mansions with the blue sea below and a few fishermen and boats to make the scene truly New England in character.

THE STORY-TELLER

HARD TO PICTURE
Remsen, a town in the foothills of the Adirondacks, has a population largely Welsh, and many are the tales of its glories and adventures which find their way back to Wales. Influenced by these tales, still another Welshman finally found himself standing at the Battery, Open-mouth, he asked, then he said: "If this is New York, what must Remsen be?"—New York Post.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC
There is more than one way to divide the figure eight, as The Observant Citizen of The Boston Post demonstrated. Arithmetic, according to the average small boy, was simply invented in order to give teachers a good excuse for punishing their unhappy pupils. A certain Dutchman boy has certainly found the unpleasant feature of his young life. "Now, Tommy," said the teacher, one morning this week, "what is half of eight?" "Eight," the boy answered, asked the boy, "Which way?" gasped the teacher, "What do you mean?" "Well, on top or sideways, teacher?" said Tommy. "What difference does that make?" "Why, Tommy explained with a plying air, "half of eight of eight is eight; but half off it sideways is three."

SURE SIGN
A Philadelphia woman not long ago reached the conclusion that the attention paid by the policeman of the beat to her looks was not altogether flattering. They prove disastrous to domestic discipline. So she sought out Mary and asked, "Do you think the policeman means business?" "He shore does, mum," answered Mary. "He's begun to complain about my cooking!"—Harper's Magazine.

THE FORMERLY BUSY BEE
How doth the erstwhile busy bee Improve each shining hour? How doth he? Watch him on his way From flower on to flower.

He lights his pipe, surveys the job. Then leisurely he dips Within a lady's waxen cup. Where leisurely he dips. His aim is not to do too much; No "piece work" he desires! All though he calls the livelong day, He has a "helping" bee.

The "help" bees buzz back for tools. To they have forgot! (It all goes in the bill as "time" On rose or violet.)

A thirty-hour week, a scale— It is as you surmised, For doubtless you have guessed the truth! The bees have "organized."

—ARTHUR H. FOLWELL, in Leslie's.

A REAL TEST FOR A MOTOR

Last week the Hall Motor Co., Boston, retail agents for the Hupmobile, made a severe test on the motor in the car by running it for 50 consecutive hours at a speed of 40 miles per hour. Many dealers were there when the test was finished and the motor was as cool as if it had been run but an hour or so. The car was driven around into the Service Station and motor slowed down and ran as smoothly at all speeds as any motor could run.

2,000 miles of continuous running at 40 miles per hour is some test. One dealer from Worcester had a demonstrator Hupmobile that had been run 24,000 miles, used every day, bearings never taken up, motor at 3 miles per hour, running as sweetly as a new car.

This to show you the material and workmanship that is put into the Hupmobile, and we believe that the Hupmobile is the Best Car in Its Class in the World. When you buy a Hup, you get something worth while. It is not a one-year car, Brodie & Niles, Agents, Burlington, Vt.—Adv.

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Levi P. Smith, Vice-President C. E. Beach, Assistant Treasurer

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Places no limit on the amount you may deposit in Our Savings Department, where it will draw a reasonable rate of interest, compounded semi-annually.

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This is a mutual Savings Bank, therefore all the profits belong to the depositors which is the reason we have paid so many increased dividends in the last few years. Tell your friends and neighbors about our safe, liberal interest dividends. Any inquiry is welcome.

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31 1/2 years of successful business No. 11 Winooski Block. Winooski, Vt. Deposits made on or before Friday, Nov. 5th draw interest from Nov. 1st.

\$75.00 \$75.00 \$75.00 THE AVERAGE DEPOSIT

or all depositors may have a larger but such an amount to your credit would help to give you confidence that hard times with lower wages or even loss of your job would not make you go hungry. Many large deposits were first very small. The first deposits may come hard, the next will be easier. Save now. Bank open regular hours, also Monday nights from seven to eight.

Home Savings Bank, 190 Main Street, Burlington, Vt. C. W. Brownell, Pres. Clarence P. Coville, Vice-Pres. C. S. Brownell, Treas.

Chittenden County Trust Co.

Burlington, Vermont.

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The value of that dollar is now going up—it will buy more goods as prices are coming down. The dollar value will be still more—keep on saving. Our savings department is at your service.

OFFICERS: E. J. Beach, Pres. John J. Flynn, Vice-Pres. E. D. Beach, Treas. Harry V. Hall, Asst. Treas.

ESSAY ON GEESSE
The following composition on geese was written, according to Capper's Weekly, by a schoolboy in St. Louis: "Geese is a heavy-set bird with a head on one side and a tail on the other. His feet is set so far back on his running gear that they nearly miss his body. Some geese is ganders and has a curl in his tail. Ganders don't lay or set. They just eat, loaf and go swimming. If I had to be a geese, I would rather be a gander. Geese do not give milk, but give eggs, but for me, give me liberty or give me death."

HAPPY WHILE HIS PANTS LAST
A school teacher who had some melon seeds of her own gave her boys three but one of them, saying, "I want you to think of the first as representing life, the second liberty, and the third happiness. You must each bring back the three buttons in three days and tell me what they represent."

On the appointed day she asked one of the younger pupils why he didn't turn in the buttons. "I ain't got em all," he sobbed. "Here's life and liberty, but me mudder went an' sewed happiness on me pants."—Boston Transcript.

MUSICAL COLOR SCHEME
Howell—There is a queer color scheme. "What do you mean?" "The story says that her light voice as heard in the dark—Detroit News.